ملخص اللغة الانجليزية

English Summary 3AS

Prepared By

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انفوغرافيا



تحت رعاية :



جمعية الاصلاح الثقافي و الاجتماعي
شلالة العذاورة

UNIT N°01 : ILL GOTTEN GAINS NEVER PROSPER

Expressing condition using « providing (that) / provided / as long as / so long as » :

providing (that)/provided + present simple => future

Future + { Providing (that) / Provided (that) / As long as / So long as } => Present simple

E.g : you'll succed in your exams , providing that you work hard

== : providing that you work hard , you'll succed in your exams

Expressing regret and desire :

1) Expressing regret about the past :

I wish + subject + (past perfect)

e.g : I wish i had studied better last year

2) Expressing regret about the present :

I wish + subject + (past simple)

e.g : we say : I wish i were home ✔

we don't say : I wish i was home ✘

Note : to be => were not was

3) Expressing desire for change in the future :

I wish you would stop smoking soon

But when we talk about ourselves we say : i wish i could stop smoking soon

UNIT N°02 :

SAFETY FIRST

Expressing possibilty :

If/ suppose + present simple => future

e.g : if you eat too much food , you'll put on weight

Expressing cause/ effect :

Because
Since
As
For
} + subject + verb => result

Because of
Owing to
Due to
Thanks to
} + noun phrase => result

Quantifiers :

Many / few => countable nouns

Much/little => uncountable nouns

(Enough / some / no / any / a lot of) + countable / uncountable

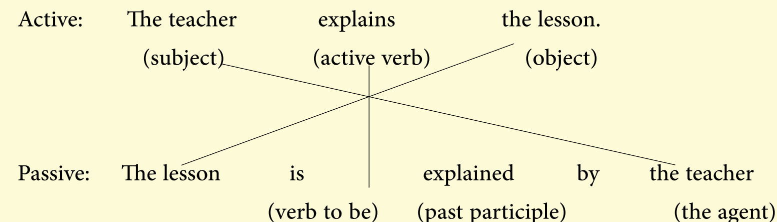
Vocabulary :

We can form adjectives by adding « y » to some words

e.g : salt => salty

sugar => sugery

Passive/active voice :



Active tenses and their passive equivalents:

Simple present

Is / are + past participle

Active: Karim cleans the room every morning.

Passive: The room is cleaned by Karim every morning.

Simple past

Was / were + past participle

Active: Karim cleaned the room yesterday.

Passive: The room was cleaned by Karim yesterday.

Present perfect

Has / have + been + past participle

Active: Karim has cleaned the room.

Passive: The room has been cleaned by Karim.

Past perfect

Had + been + past participle

Active: Karim had cleaned the room.

Passive: The room had been cleaned by Karim.

Present continuous

Is / are + being + past participle

Active: Karim is cleaning the room.

Passive: The room is being cleaned by Karim.

Past continuous

Was / were + being + past participle

Active: Karim was cleaning the room.

Passive: The room was being cleaned by Karim.

Future simple

Will/shall be + past participle

Active: Karim will clean the room tomorrow.

Passive: The room will be cleaned by Karim tomorrow.

Expressing advice using « had better » :

Had better = ought to = should

Had better + Verb

E.g : students had better start revision now , or they might fail

I
It /he /she
We/you
They
} 'd better + verb

e.g : you'd better work harder

the negative form : had better not + verb

e.g : You are ill , you'd better not go to work today

Expressing result using « so…that » / « such…that » :

so …that = such…that = so = as a result = as a consequence = consequently …etc

so + adj/quantifier + that

e.g : the lesson was so easy that all student's have understood it

there were so many people that we couldn't see anything

such + noun or noun phrase (adj+noun) + that

e.g : It was such a lesson that we could all understand it

Expressing abligation /necessity/prohibition /absence of obligation

we express obligation using « must »

e.g :you must do your homework

we express necessity using « have to »

e.g : student have to revise their lessons

she has to revise her lessons

we express prohibition using « mustn't »

e.g : Students mustn't use mobiles in the classroom

we express absence of obligation using « don't have to » or « don't need to »

e.g : students don't have to switch off their mobiles in the street but they must switch it off in the classroom

UNIT N°03 : IT'S A GIANT LEAP FOR MAN KIND

Expressing function :

Used for + Verb + ing

Used to + Verb

e.g : mobiles are used to communicate with others

mobiles are used for communicating with others

BUT in question we use only used for

e.g : what are mobiles used for ?

Asking about measurement :

Weight => how much + do/does + subject + weight ?

Length => how long in + subject ?

Period => how long do/does + subject + take … ?

Distance => how far is A from B ?

Tall => how tall is … ?

Width => how wide is … ?

Depth => how deep is … ?

Speed => how fast is … ?

Vocabulary

We can form nouns by adding suffixes like « tion-er-ing-ment to some verbs »

e.g : to produce => production or producer

to advertise => advertisement

Pronunciation and spelling :

Words which end in ic/ics/tion/sion generally carry stress on the penultimate syllable (second from the end)

e.g : eco/’no/mic

Words which end in y/ical generally carry stress on the anti-penultimateo syllable (third from the end)

e.g : ‘lo/gi/cal ge/’o/lo/gy pub/’li/ci/ty

The pronunciation of the final s

/s/	/z/	/iz/
/p/ /t/ /k/ /th/ /f/	other sounds	/s/ /z/ /sh/ /ch/ /ʒ/ /dʒ/

Expressing similarities /differnces :

Similarities	Differnces
A and B are the same / alike / similar Both A and B are .... /neither A nor B is ... A is the same as /similar to / like / resembles B A is as ... as B	A and B are differnet / unlike / disimilar A differs / is different from B

Expressing supposition hypothesis :

If + past simple => would + verb

e.g : if you were an astronomer , what would you do ?

Expressing supposition hypothesis :

Stress in two syllabic verbs generally falls on the second syllable

e.g : pro/’ject (verb)

stress in two syllabic noun generally falls on the first syllable

e.g : ‘project (noun)

Reported Speech/Indirect Speech:

VERBS

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Simple Present (he goes).........................	Simple Past (he went)
Present Continuous (he is going).............	Past Continuous (he was going)
Simple Past (he went)	Past Perfect (he had gone)
Present Perfect (he has gone)	Past Perfect (he had gone)
Past Perfect (he had gone)	Past Perfect (he had gone)
Future (shall/will...)	Conditional (should/would)

MODAL VERBS

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
can	could
may..	might
might	might
could	could
would	would
should	should
ought to	ought to
must	must (regulations/prohibitions/probability)
....	had to (present necessity or obligation)

OTHER WORDS

here – there this – that these – those now – then today – that day	tonight – that night tomorrow – the next day/the following day yesterday – the day before last week/month/year – the week/ month/year before ago - before

بالتوفيق